CARLY AND SURPAY, 60 cents a line, ordinary advertise; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 65 may to 80.00, according to classifocation.

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Mr. Cleveland's Time Grows Short.

The contrast of a few dates shows that a rtain most interesting event in politics, of one widely expected, must occur very n, or the opportunity for it will have

On Jan. 25, nearly five months before the of the next Republican National Conention, the Hon, JAMES G. BLAINE, the asared Presidential nomines of the Republican ry, signed his name to a letter in which clined to be the candidate. This was lished on Feb. 13. as soon as it arrived in is country. It gave ample time for party tion, and for the comparison and selecon of candidates.

The Democratic National Convention will cet on June 5, or less than two months and half from to-day. Surprising to state, the est prominent Democratic candidate is a an already once elected President, etill holding the office, who in the most dispicuous manner possible made this

When we consider the patronage of this real office, the alturements of power, the station to retain place once gained, and ve than all, the availability a party finds in incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, th a seal born of benefits and fostered by the of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid money and trained political service, we cognize in the eligibility of the President for election a most serious danger to that calm. tiberate, and intelligent political action, which est characterize a government by the people." In this country, happily, the argument at any man is personally indispensable the Presidential office can have no ue with any intelligent politician. No ne can make Mr. CLEVELAND, or any other an of average intellect, believe that this or at individual is absolutely necessary to be country's welfare. Even the fools who uslly cherish notions of that sort, will see. they will reflect a moment, that the Govent which has twice withstood the ock of a President's assassination, need we no fear of any changes that can occur the regular order of politics. No moral political argument, therefore, can overthe President's deliberate judgment, mly recorded, against the propriety of second Presidential term. Mr. CLEVELAND Intends to exhibit the

selty and respect for his convictions, thich has been attributed to min, exmal withdrawal from the field of candates should be announced quickly. The LAINE, it is already beyond Mr. CLEVE-ND's power to duplicate. The idea which Il naturally occur to more minds than that Mr. CLEVELAND has already noti-d the Democracy that he would not again their candidate, that he served notice nearly four years ago ben he originally published the cele-sted passage of his letter of acceptance lich we have just quoted, will not suffice. evidence is too clear of an intention in inistration circles to throw this utter-

co overboard, or to suppress it in the in-rest of the further advancement of the schine, as at present organized. The Adinistration is tending in the direction of brifields the sacred convictions of its chief the perpetuation of its own existence as a d term, regardless of the reputation of the through whom they are arranging for it they are going to put the thing through the last ounce of political power or of ministrative pressure has to be used for nd and a more decisive declaration

m Mr. CLEVELAND is needed if he intends preserve the attitude which he took so odly, and we have no doubt so conscien-ionaly, in 1884. This should be made imstely, or the condition of the Democcy with reference to the approaching ugn will be seriously damaged. Doubt on this point should be removed now, for his own sake, if for no other reason. ald be removed by Mr. CLEVELAND's

his way of disposing of the question is sirable; but all uncertainty regarding the sident's intentions will be removed dilly in any event. Unless a new asser-of his original views is made within a or two, Mr. CLEVELAND's silence will ie most emphatic method of saying: "I a candidate!" No other conclusion will ssible than that he is in the fight on bwn account, and that if possible he will

himself renominated. Mper Presidents have tried to do this beand the majority of them have failed. of them, however, so far as we are rare, ever set himself the task of comded principles, in addition to all opposiextraordinary or natural, in the bosom His party.

Food and Drink Adulteration.

This is not the only country in which the ss and widely prevalent adulteration food staples and of the beverages most rely consumed calls for stringent meas-on the part of the community. The or for free broakfast tables, which used heard in England, has of late given to an outory for safe breakfast tables. ad Parliament is urged to provide a more procers, druggists, and brewers than has a applied. The subject has been disassed at length and with uncommon vigor the Westminster Review, which seems lave hit upon a practicable method saling with one of the worst offences ainst society. It proposes to stop adultestion by giving the victims of this kind of navery cheap justice, without which expe-ience has shown the impossibility of getting ence has shown the impossibility of getting od which is both cheap and genuine. The restminater Review is, it will be remem-ared, a mouthplece of the most advanced isdicals and an unfinching advocate of onest competition. If it now demands reross for wrongs, which have become intol-table, it is on behalf of the millions of poor sen against whose health and property the ds are for the most part almed.

The statute book bears witness to the reed attempts made in England to supa the growing evil of adulteration. example, the Licensing act, passed in prohibits the possession, sale, use of beer adulterated with cooindicas, chloride of sodium, copis, opium, connabis indica, strychco, darnel seed, extract of log-

rere penalties. Then there is the Amended Adulteration of Food act, passed in the year just named, under which local authorities are bound to appoint not only analysts, but inspectors whose business it is to purchase articles of food, drink, and drugs with a view to having them subjected to analysis. The penalty for adulteration under this tatute is \$250 with costs for a first offence, and the person convicted of a second offence is imprisoned for a period not exceeding six

This legislation is, however, virtually s dead letter, because the local authorities will not enforce it. It is true that the person inured has his action at law against the inurer, but in practice a poor man is cut off from a prosecution which is sure to be expensive and may miscarry. What the Review, accordingly, proposes is that an act of Parliament should give every person who as had an adulterated article of food or drink or medicine foisted upon him a right to a remedy which shall cost him nothing. It would, in other words, let every purchaser have recourse, free of charge, to a public analyst, and, in case he should discover that he had been defrauded, prosecute the offender at the expense of the State. The certificate of the official analyst would, so it is averred, be a guarantee against malicious prosecution; but, of course, precautions should also be required for the identification of the samples purchased with those submitted to analysis.

It is well known that previous statutes against the adulteration of food and drink were enacted in deference to the public opinon aroused by a series of articles published n the London Lancet. There is reason to believe that the present agitation for more effective measures will also have a legislative outcome, as it is understood that a bill emodying the suggestions of the Westminster Review will be laid before Parliament during the present session. Should such a bill become a law, its workings will be watched with more than ordinary interest on this side of the Atlantic, where adulteration is acquiring the proportions of an epidemic.

No White Men Wanted.

Six months ago the news came that a little French steamer had gone down the Niger River 1,000 miles to Timbuctoo, running the gauntlet of important tribes which have been teadily hostile to the whites. Later details have been received of this remarkable journey to the famous town which no white man ever entered before except in disguise. The mission intrusted to Lieut, Caron was, if possible, to open a new route for the rich rade of the Soudan up the Niger to the French possessions and the ocean. It does not appear that the interests of this ambitious scheme were advanced by the three months' journey, though many of the tribes were favorably impressed by the pacific attitude of the white visitors.

The crew of the little gunboat Niger numpered six white men and eight natives. They steamed for hundreds of miles through the populous country of the fanatical Feliata who murdered Laing and tried to kill Barth. and who have extended their sway and the tenets of Mohammed over a vast region in the western Soudan.

On the way to Timbuctoo is Bandiagara, a arge Mohammedan centre and the capital of the Fellata Chief TIDIANI. It was this chief who, in the closing days of 1886, made Explorer KRAUSE retrace his steps southward. after a vain effort to convert him to IBLAM. He told the explorer that if he would become follower of the Prophet he might go on his way to Timbuctoo, but no unbeliever would be permitted to cross the States he governed. Lieut. Canon tied his boat to the shore while he journeyed inland to visit this potentate, whose father, years ago, despatched a party with instructions to kill BARTH or drive him out of Timbuctoo.

Lieut. Caron says that Bandiagara resembles a vast convent. It contains many mosques, and prayers and religious exer cises are continually heard on all sides. The extraordinary religious fervor of TIDIANI'S subjects seemed to the Frenchman however to be only lip service. Certain missionary societies have recently been trying to show that Islam is not deeply affecting the lives and conduct of its black converts, who are merely taught to repeat a jumble of words that they do not understand. The missionaries will probably quote Lieut. Caron's testimony in support of their theory.

Chief TIDIANI gave his white visitor a gruff reception, told him he wanted nothing to do with the French, and that if they thought they were going to open trade with his country they were very much mistaken. He issued strict orders to his people along the river to let the French severely alone. After seven days spent in fruitless audiences with TIDIANI and his counsellors, CARON returned to the river, convinced that his life would have been in jeopardy if the arrogant chief had not heard of the victories the French had been winning over the natives who opposed them in other places.

The little vessel made a great sensation as she puffed past scores of populous towns along the river banks. After his experience with Tidiani, Caron had reason to fear that the people would give him a hostile reception, and as he was straining every nerve to reach Timbuctoo he avoided the villages as much as possible, casting anchor, as a rule. in uninhabited places. At last the tops of the two or three high buildings in Timbuctoo came into view, and many people flocked to the river bank, several miles from the town. to see the steamboat and the white men who ad dared to venture among them. It did not take CARON long to ascertain that the prospects of opening trade with Timbucto were futile.

This famous centre of Mohammedansm has political factions whose rivalries are extremely bitter. For two years the Touareg element in local affairs had controlled the town, and there was, of course, nothing to hope from the flerce nomads who have killed nearly every white man they have met in the Sahara. The visitors were very coldly received, and were told in plain terms that the French could find no place where they would be less welcome. Knowing the perildious character of the Touarest heads of the town, the Frenchmen did not venture to remain away from their gunboat at night, and took every precaution to avoid a conflict with the people. They presented the polite communications which the French Government had sent to the rulers, were curtly informed that the French had no claims upon Timbuctoo, and had better keep away, and the only pleasure they gave the inhabitants was when they got up steam and disappeared up the river.

This remarkable journey shows at least that white men have on one occasion been able, in their proper character, to visit unscathed the most fanatical of Mohammedans. It also shows that the western Feliata are apparently less amenable to the influences of trade and civilization than their eastern brethren, who, in Sokoto, one of the greatest of the Fellata States, are beginning to welcome European commerce. It is quite evident that if the French are to carry out their project of extending their in-fluence to Timbuctoo they must first conod, salts of sine or lead, alum, or any ex-procuspound thereof, under quite se-quer the country by the sword, just as in

the regions to the south their military colnumes have overcome the powerful opposi-tion of Samony and other great chiefs. It will not be so easy as the French had imagned to draw Timbuctoo and the northern Soudan within the circle of their influence.

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The Preferences of Murderers

It seems that if the Legislature consults the preferences of the murderers now under entence of death in this State, it will follow Mr. ELERIDGE T. GERRY'S advice, and substitute electricity for hanging as a method of execution.

These murderers, six in number, have very candidly expressed their views on the subject to reporters and correspondents of THE SUN. and, as will be seen from the account of the interviews which we publish on another page, they are unanimously in favor of Mr. GERRY'S plan. But as to its details they are not in the same agreement. DANIEL LYONS, who is in the Tombs under

entence of death for having murdered the athlete Quinn, is decidedly of the opinion that very much of the horror and repulsive ness of capital punishment would be taken away if the killing was done by electricity, after the manner proposed by Mr. GERRY's Commission. As he puts it: "We are accustomed to sitting down in chairs, so that there is nothing ugly in doing that, even though a man may know it is a patent chair with a wire fastened to it," while the hanging process is horrible and enough to make a fellow shudder." But he thinks it is unfair not to let the condemned man know at the time of his sentence when he is to be put to death, and he objects to having the dead body turned over to the State instead of to the friends of

ADOLPH REICH, also in the Tombs, and GEORGE W. WILSON in the jail at Albion, both of whom murdered their wives themselves prefer to be killed by electricity, believing that they should be put to death with as little suffering as possible, though, like LYONS, they did not stop to consult the preferences of their own victims on the subject. REICH has seen five men hanged and two shot, and he also knows what death is by the guillotine; but none of those methods suits him, hanging seeming to him too barbarous, the guillotine too bloody, and shooting too much of a military punishment. When he killed his wife, if we remember aright, he himself chose horribly bloody way of committing the deed: but his own execution he wants to be by electricity, as neater and more speedy. He also agrees with Lyons that he ought to be told long beforehand the exact time when he is to be put to death.

VAN BRUNT, the murderer who is awaiting execution in the jail at Warsaw, "doesn't like the drop," and prefers death by electricity, because it is "instantaneous and less repulsive," and "the disgrace connected with this manner of capital punishment would be considerably lessened." But he suggests to Mr. GERRY that it would be an improvement on his plan to let every murderer choose how he should be put to death, whether by the gallows, by electricity, or by some other means, and e objects to turning the dead body over to the State as "cruel to mothers and wives. Though he was in the Salvation Army, and doesn't require as much religious attention as some would," we do not remember that he showed any such tender consideration

when he did the killing himself. GREENWALD, the Brooklyn burglar who murdered LYMAN S. WEEKS, has come to the onclusion, after long pondering on the sub ject, that "electricity is the best way, and ought to be adopted." but he does not care to know the exact time of his execution; and HAWKINS, the Long Island murderer of his mother, wants "to die quick, and the quicker the better."

If, then, it is proper and desirable to consider the preferences of murderers as to the manner in which they shall be put to death, there is no doubt that Mr. GERRY's plan should be adopted, and it might just as reasonably be modified, as the murderer VAN BRUNT suggests, by allowing to "each person convicted his choice of methods." But what is the purpose of capital punish ment, and what is the only justification for a penalty so repugnant to the theory and sentiment of Christian civilization? If the horror of the penalty is lessened in the minds of murderers, and if the disgrace of it is in any wise diminished, out of consideration for the feelings of the condemned the argument in favor of the death penalty

As these expressions of opinion from murderers prove, it is not so much death as death by the gallows, horrible and from time immemorial the most disgraceful of deaths, that awes and frightens and deters the criminally disposed. If, therefore, we are to have capital punishment at all, it should be administered by the method most dreaded by the murderer, and the hanging should be so conducted as to most impress the whole public. The mere killing of the individual is not what society is after, for the law has no vindictiveness. The execution is solely for the purpose of making the crime of murder awful in the imagination of the public, and accordingly it should be a solemn ceremonial, described for the whole community. Hanging as now administered is such a ceremony, and the purpose of capital punishment would be largely defeated if the killing were done in secret, and by a method less repulsive to the murderers, and less disgraceful in their estimation and that of the public.

Rev. Dr. Dix and the Faith Curists.

The wonderful deeds recently done by the miracle workers of the new religion of the Faith Cure, have evidently arrested the mind of the Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX, rector of Trinity Church. In the closing discourse of his Lenten course last Friday night he spoke curiously of the mysteries of faith and the wonders of the invisible world; and, finally, in referring to the five sacramental ordinances of ancient Christianity that are rejected by the Episcopal Church to which he belongs, he gave utterance to the longing of his soul in the following words: "Greatly is it to be desired that the right of unction as described by St. JAMES for the healing of the sick may some day be restored."

Now, the unction thus spoken of by the Rev. Dr. Dix is that which is described by St. James in his General Epistic, verses 13-15: "Is any among you afflicted? let him pray. sany sick among you? let him call for the elders of the Church: and let them pray over him; anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the praye given him."

This is the very passage of Scripture to which the new religionists of the Faith Cure now operating on Jersey City Heights, appeal for their authority to work the mira cles of which we have given reports in THE SUN. It is the promise here made in which they trust. It is the unction or anointing. the prayer, and the laying on of hand here commanded by which they profess to have cured the mortal diseases of the men

as living evidences of their belief that Bt. JAMES's words are as applicable in our days as they were in the Apostolic age. "It is greatly to be desired," says the Rev.

Dr. Dix, one of the foremost divines the Episcopal Church in this city, "that the right of unction for the curing of the sick may some day be restored." But in his study of THE SUN, Rector DIX must have ome aware that the Faith Curists of Jersey City Heights offer proof, or what seems to them proof, that the miracleworking agencies of the Apostolic age have already been restored. At the baptism of eventeen canal boatmen and seven of their wives in the ice-fringed waters of our bay last Monday, he could have seen and heard the evidence there given of that restoration The woman who, under the operation of the faith cure, had been suddenly relieved of a malignant disease; the man who had thus got relief from his paralysis; the husband and wife who had thus got rid of their rheumatism, and the man thus cured of chronic asthma; who testified that seven members of his asthmatic family had thus been cured, would giadly have given Rector DIX an account of their miraculous experiences

We presume that it was in view of these experiences, as reported in our columns, that Rector Drx expressed the desire that the curative power of faith might be made visible among his own people and within the pale of his own denomination.

Under the circumstances, it is evidently his duty to make a personal investigation of the phenomena which are creating exultation among the Faith Curists of Jersey City Heights. Whether he become convinced after such an investigation, that the phenomena are of the apostolic kind, or whether he see reason for concluding that they are delusive, it is sure that a logical, scientific and satisfactory report upon them from his pen would, in any event, be of deep interest both within and without the ranks of the Faith Curists of Jersey City Heights.

Annuals and Biennials.

The idea of biennial elections of State offiers and of members of the Massachusetts Legislature, instead of the present annual system, has been earnestly discussed in that commonwealth for a number of years. The older, more conservative, and at the same time essentially more radical, politicians stick as a rule to the present plan, which seems to them more democratic, popular, and consistent with the true theory of free government and with constant responsibility to the people. Many of the younger politicians, influenced insensibly by certain doctrinaire and easentially, although perhaps unconsciously, aristocratic notions which are having a considerable circulation among the uneducated educated, lean to the blez

nial principle. Yet the resolves in regard to constitutional amendments directing biennial elections were defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives last week. It is unfortunately true that annual elections of Legislatures have ceased to be held in many of the States. The change is not one which makes for the better, or deserves encouragement and approval. There is no more reason, for instance, why the New England town meetings, those glorious exhibitions of pure democracy, should be held every March than that the people of Massachusetta should elect their legislators every November. The stewardship will not, to say the least, be less faithfully managed because an account of it has to be rendered every year.

A democratic-republican government cannot be too republican-democratic. Anything that diminishes the indispensable responsibility of the elected to the electors diminishes in so far the beneficent working of popular institutions. A strong tendency toward limiting that responsibility, and making less direct and immediate the dependence of officials upon those who give them official life, has for some time been noticeable. It is not a tendency that merita encouragement, and the Massachusetts House of Representatives has done well not to encourage it.

At Half Cock.

The Mansion House branch of the National League in Dublin has "taken on" itself to pass a resolution "condemning the sotion of the Lord Mayor of New York in refusing to allow the Irish flag to be hoisted on the New York City Hall on St. Patrick's Day as an insult to the Irish race throughout the world."

The members of this exalted branch of the National League have about as accurate a comprehension of Mayor Hewrry's act and the motive that inspired it as they have of his present official title. When they come to read his recent communication to the Board of Aldermen in regard to foreign flags the foreign population of New York, and home rule in general as well as in special, they will see that "Lord Mayor" HEWITT is

perfectly right. He is, as he says he is, a Home Ruler, and not for Ireland alone, but for the United States generally, and this town in particular. He believes that this country should be ruled by Americans, and, as Americans may be Irish, German, Scandinavian, Italian, French, Spanish, Hungarian, Polish, English, Scotch, Welsh, and Heaven only knows of what and how many other races in origin or birth, it is indispensable that the sentiment of unity which ought to exist between these men of various nationalities should not be parcelled up among them. This is a nation of a hundred peoples, but of one flag.

Certain hasty though entirely well-meaning persons in Dublin have gone off at half cock in denouncing Mayor HEWITT for insist ing that home rule is as necessary for this town and this country as we believe it to be for Ireland.

Wool Is a Wide Subject.

Those who have been endeavoring to run politics on the assumption that the wool interest can be confined to the fleece of a sheep, may, perhaps, consider profitably this bit of intelligence which we find in the Inter-Ocean: "Waco, Texas, March 20.—The Central Texas Live Stock Association adopted resolutions to-day denouncing the MILLS Tariff bill."

So the extinction of the wool tariff does not run counter to the ideas of the Texas sheep growers alone, of whom the number is comparatively not great, but to the Texas live stock growers, of whom there are a great many.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in his attempt to readjust the tariff regardless of that plank of the national Democratic platform which prescribes fairness to all interests," cannot be acsused of any partial indulgence toward his

The Chicago journals which are discussing the pronunciation of the name of the Germa GOETHE, fail to note the fact, which will be sworn to by every resident of Chicago, that the ordinary and majority pronunciation of the name in that illustrious hog-killing commune makes it rhyme with "knoweth" and "blow-oth." Our esteemed contemporaries of the Western metropolis are too prone to consider what should be to the exclusion of what is, THE NEW REPRESS OF GERMANY.

of the Reasons Why the Is Statthed and Mated by the Germans. BERLIN, March 13 .- There is one dissonant note in the universal concert of love and devostrations that speak of a whole nation's attach ment for the Emperor who has gone and the Emperor who has come back to them: and to s much to be feared that the note will rise and the murmur swell when the first grief subsides. The Germans have never liked their Crown Princess Victoria; she has never her full place in the hearts of the people as a member of their royal family, and now it is only too evident that a more active feeling surges against the new Empress.

Hes conduct has certainly been such as to

justify severe criticism, and unless she can give posterity a satisfactory explanation, she will not be readily forgiven for her part in the great imperial tragedy. She carried away Unser Fritz" from the fatherland ten months ago, disregarding the long since expressed opinion of his German advisers; she intrusted him to Morell Mackenzie, and professed a firm belief in his optimist or pessimist opinions, according as they were expressed, to tally with her plans. There is little reticence here in saying that she removed the Prince from the gaze of the nation and the enlightened eyes of his father, so as to preclude the possibility of his renunciation of the succession to the throne being made imperative by his condition, thereby leaving her at his death only Crown Princess forever, without the two millions of civil list and the court to which a widowed Empress is entitled. To bear that sovher life-long ambition; for that she has waited and plotted during the protracted life of William L. borns her comparative obscurity and braved he displeasure of the Chancellor; for that she has detained her husband on foreign soil, separated him from a nonagenarian father, asserted her domination over a mind enfeebled by a cruel disease, combating the back to Berlin on the receipt of distressing and alarming news, by showing him private telegrams sent to her personally contradicting the Mcial messages which she declared were fabrications and the instruments of intrigue. For that she has striven to keep him unapproachable, even to his eldest son, in whom she has taught berself to see less child than a rival in power, because she knew him to be the beloved pupil of Prince Bismarck, her foe.

The Germans have keenly watched the drama of San Remo, and the miraculous coincidence by which a son too ill months before to be brought home by slow stages to the side of his ailing father, was enabled to undertake a rapid ourney in most inclement weather. when he had at last become Emperor, is considered so mprobable that the nation doubts either the veracity of the previous statements or the ruth of the sudden recovery.

The actual circumstances of her return may protect Victoria for a while. She reënters her kingdom sheltered by the immense popularity of her husband; but even now the President of the Police is credited with expressing a "hope that he will be able to prevent the throwing of mud and rotten apples at her and trusts that he will succeed, but—" She must not show serself too much alone, nor obtrude her in fluence too openly, for even the deep mourning she wears segladly, will not prevent the people from feeling like Bismarck, that she is in heart and soul an alien, and that she has brought a iwarfed generation into the imperial house. The Chancellor was always strongly opposed o the alliance, and openly declared that it was a sin to unite the scrofulous blood of Hanover with the pure blood of the Hohenzolierns.

Stories to the discredit of the Princess are revived; how for the wedding of Prince Wilhelm the officers of Pomerania, a peor province save for its fishery industry, resolved to present the bridal pair with an epergne representing a maritime allegory; how in compliment to the drawn by a well-known artist was submitted negatived the gift, suggesting instead as more seful a set of table knives and forks of same value. The officers acted according to her wishes: but-

ermously wealthy Jew, the owner of one of the finest collections of old china in he kingdom, left it in its entirety by his will to the Crown Princess, who, having visited his ouse several times, had shown great admira tion for the treasures it contained. When the collection was delivered into her hands she found on comparing it with the catalogue that a Nuremberg stove was missing, and she forthwith claimed it. The despoiled heirs acknowledged the existence of the valuable old stove. would entail the pulling down of a whole party wall, and begged to retain it. H. I. H. argue that, as it formed part of the collection, she had a right to it under any circumstances, and she vas with difficulty prevented from actually in-

stituting a suit. By these and many other similar traits she has alienated the army and the people; another lass objects to her openly expressed freethink ing views, and the statesmen of the empire rerolt against the influence which she would bring to bear on public affairs.

Enlers Whom William L. Ontlived.

The deceased Emperor of Germany, William L. witnessed during his life the remova from their seats of power of six Popes, nine Emperors, fifty Kings, six Sultans, and twentyone Presidents of the United States. Of these rulers five are still alive-Amadeo, ex-King of Spain: Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain; Franceso II., ex-King of Naples, and the ex-Sultan Mouhrad V. They run as fellows:

Six Popes-Pio VI., Pio VIL, Leo XIL, Greorio XVL, and Pio IX. Two Emperors of Austria-Francis L and Two Emperors of France-Napoleons I. and

One Emperor of Mexico-Maximilian. Pour Emperors of Russia-Paul I., Alexander

I., Nicholas I., and Alexander II.

Five Sultans—Selem III., Mustanha IV., Mahmond II., Abdul Mediid, and Abdul Asiz,

Five Kings of Sardinia and Italy—Charles
Emanuel. Victor Emanuel I., Charles Felix,
Charles Albert, and Victor Emanuel II.

Four Kings of Naples—Ferdinand I., Joachim
Murat, Francis I. and II.

Three Kings of Portugal—Pedro IV., Pedro
V., Luis I.

Three Kings of Prussis—Frederick William
II., III., and IV.

Two Kings of Wurtemberg—Frederick I. and
William I. . Nicholas I., and Alexander II.

Two Kings of Wurtemberg-Frederick I. and William I.
Four Kings of Bavaria-Maximilian Jeseph I., Louis I., Maximilian I., and Louis II.
One King of Westphalia-Jérome.
One King of Belgium-Leopold I.
One King of Greece-Otto I.
Three Kings of Holland-Louis, William I.
and II.

Taree Kings of Holland-Louis William L and II. Three Kings of Great Britain-George III., George IV., and William IV. Three Kings of France-Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe. Five Kings of Sweden-Gustave IV., Charles XIII., Charles XIV. (Bernadotte), Oscar I., and Charles XV. Charles IV.
Four Kings of Denmark—Christian VII.,
Frederick VI., Christian VIII.
Four Kings of Spain—Charles IV., Ferdinand
VII., Joseph. and Alfonso XII.
8.

General Grant's Unworthy Heir.

From the Fall River Daily Globs. It is a most unfortunate circumstance that all the inheritance of a great and illustrious name left by Gen. Grant has been intrusted to the care of an in-considerate son, whose lack of tact and wisdom totally unfits him for the custodianship of such an important

tinits him for the trave closed over the remains of his father when he diputed the paltry bill of an undertaker and gave to Tux Sus an opportunity for revenge, which I carrely selsed upon by paying the bill in the alleged interest of Gan Grant's fame, and afterward refusing the bill the the Grant family.

interest of Gen Grant's fame, and afterward refusing reimbursement by the Grant family.

And new, two years later, he again presents a similar opportunity by refusing to faith in its entirety a con-tract with Gen. Badeau written and signed by his father but endeavors, after threatenings of lawsuits and expos-ures of family secrets, to effect a compromise by a par-tial payment of the amount named in the contract.

As in the case of the undertaker's bill, the Golone,

You can cure a see throat with the help of Dr. Jayne's Repositor and a good remody for coughs, and all throat and long threats.—add.

BUSY MAS DILKE

The Young English Woman who Has Com-

Mrs. Ashton Wentworth Dilke, the Interesting young English woman who has been a central figure in all the recent woman suffrage meetings, and who is to speak before the International Council of ington next week on "Women in Politics in England," had a busy time in town before she left for the capital. On Monday afternoon, within a few hours after he landing at the pier, she was at the meeting of Borosis at Delmonico's. Before she knew it she was called on for a speech. That evening and the next day callers besieged her. Wednesday she spoke at the reception to the European advocates at the Park Avenue Hotel, and Thursday she spoke again at the State Conven tion. And hosides these things there were some dinners and luncheons for her at Delmonico' She thinks that a great place. One of the last things said to her before leaving the other side

She thinks that a great place. One of the last things said to her before leaving the other side was to be sure to see it.

Mrs. Dilke is something of a working woman. She has a home in London, and masses ten months of the year there. The rest of the time she generally siave in New Castle, her birthplace. When in London she is busy directing the affairs of a weekly journal devoted to radical rolitical reforms. Many of her nights are passed in political work, which in this country is entirely performed by men. She and a number of other women associated with her begin their campaigns after the candidates have been selected, right at the registration, and by a thorough canvass of the districts convert the men to their side, and see that they are placed on the registration lists. In a real hot campaign, they hunt up the voters at their homes, talk to their wives and compliment them upon their babies, and get the mothers to persuade their husbands to help along the woman's cause. Mrs. Dilke often speaks to audiences composed altogether of men. She prefers them to women, for there is something in a gathering of men, who really have the ballot, that awakens all her energies. Aithough Mrs. Dilke's husband joined her in taking up the suffrace question, her first speech in behalf of the movement was made without his or any of her friends knowing it. She spoce in a drawing room to women alone, and when she found that she actually could get up on her feet and talk and argus, she let her husband know it.

Mrs. Dilke is very democratic, and she says

Mrs. Dilke is very democratic, and she says Mrs. Dike is very democratic, and sue may, that she has great sympathy for the historic lrishman who was wrecked at sea, floated on a soar to land, and when he got on shore and found no one to tell him what country he was in threw off his coat and shouted, "Well. I'm agir the Government, any way!" She sympathize with this man, she says, because she thinks his avolamation is only another forms of protes exclamation is only another form of protest against oppression. And, by the way, Mrs. Dilke is a warm friend of Ireland, and has spoken in the campaigns for Gladstone and

Ballist oppression. And, by the way, hirs. Dlike is a warm friend of Ireland, and has spoken in the campaigns for Gladstone and upone rule.

The two days' meeting of the believers in universal suffrage last week in this city was so largely attended by women who, on other similar occasions, have stayed at home, that the gray-haired pioneers became almost evercharged with enthusiasm. One of the features of the Washington Convention will be a special seasion, when the surviving starters of the movement will get on the stage and have a conference for their own satisfaction and the edification of the younger workers. The movement as a distinct thing is now forty years old. One of the pioneers to be presses from New York city is Clemence 8, Louier, M. D.

Mrs. Frank Lealle is soing to read a paper before the Convention on the general subject of "Women in the Industries." Helen Campbell and Mary A. Livermore will take up similar themes. Jennie C. Croly, Lillie Devereux Blake, Annie Jenness Miller, and Dr. Clars Neymann are some of the other New Yerk woman who will read papers.

The Emperor William's Last Autogra

From the London Polograph.
Subjoined we print a fac simile of the sign Subjoined we print a fac simile of the signature which the Emperor William subscribed upon his deathbed to the decree empowering Prince von Bismarck to close the Reichstag at the conclusion of its labors. When laying this historical document before the imperial Parliament the Chancellor said he asked the Kaiser to soare himself the labor of signing his name in full, and merely to write the initial letter "W." but with "the power of work that only forscok him with his life." said the Prince, he insisted on signing it in full, This signature was not only the last autograph of the sovereign, but was also his latest official act. Beneath it we print the Emperor's name, "Wilhelm." as he wrote it, in fine, strongly marked German characters, when in health, aven in his advanced years:



SHALL WE DEFEND OUR COASTS?

The Criminal Negligence of the Co TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is oriminal negligence on the part of Congress to longer leave these wast interests unprotected, and at a time, too, when we have a surplus so large as to be burdenessen. The metropolitan press should lead the press of the country in a demand that the coast and interior defences should be put in order.

fences should be put in order. The Niagara Ship Canal is the missing link in the chair of the latter, and your carnest advocacy of the bill nov pending for its construction will materially aid its pas sage. At the same time, your city should see to it tha the Government provides a ship canal from Lake Ontarie to the Hudson large enough and deep enough for the largest lake craft. You can have this when you want it, and could have had it, together with the Niagara Shi Canal, years ago, if you had not been perfectly satisfied

with the Eric Canal.

New York city has outgrown the Eric Canal, and, al though she doesn't seem to see it new, she will have t see it in a year or two, when the enlargement of the St.

Lawrence canals is completed and when a serious diver tion of her commerce becomes an established fact. Tou will, in my epinien, be doing the American peepl substantial benefit if you will let the rays of your fir shine on this question. I address you on the subject believing that you represent the progressive element of the metropolis and like to get hold of live issues. Your truly, Lawiston, N. Y., March 21.

Always the Champton of Pure Bemocra From an Article by Arthur J. Kenny in the Zavier.

The first advance in popular journalism was made on Sept 23, 1833, when THE NEW YORK SUR WAS CO. ablished by Renjamin H. Day and was sold for the sum one cent. It grew rapidly into popular favor en account of its vivid descriptions of the daily occurrences of a grass oity, an i by reason of its brilliant leaders. In 1887 it was enlarged and the price advanced, but it still keeps its held on the affections of the people for the scholar ability displayed in its pages and for the beidness with which it uphelds the cause of pure democracy in

Shining in the Tomport. From the Asbury Park Journal.

The several issues of THE NEW YORK SUN during the big snow storm shew what a great newspaper can do in the way of vivid description and comprehen-sive analytis of a difficult subject. Dicksus could not arc of the accounts written by Tax Sur's bright young men of the miseries. Calays, anxieries, and losses of the four days' blookade in that city. There was a humorous side to all this and it was touched up in scintillant Eng. lish. The editor may well be proud of his youngsters— and of the effice cat, who does so muchin keeping dull items out of Tax Sor.

The Sun's Memorable Blissard Edition. From the Minneapolus Pribune. On the afterneon of March 12 THE SUN issued

an extra edition and labelled it " Bliszard Edition." I was filled with such accounts of the storm as its report ers could gather without snewshoes. The leading editorial is elsewhere reproduced, and briefly but graphi cally pictures the situation. There is no doubt but to storm of the 11th and 12th in New York was the genuine article—a typical blizzard. And now that the people of the East have made the acquaintance of the monster, t may not be improper to inquire how they like it.

From the Chicago Tribus

The subject of a paper to be read by Miss Rose Sizabeth Cleveland before the International Coun-cil of Women at Washington is. "Way is Not Woman the Equal of Man?" O. Rose Elizabeth! Has no man ever whispered in your ear the solemn truth that wome

Anybedy Can Have Onc.

"My dear," said a dying man to his wife, a very fashionable woman, "when I am gene, will you wrot a monument is my bear?"
"If you wish it," sabbed the last;" "but John, mean-ments are getting to be so comment."

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Dinners, luncheons, and circus parties have been the only antidotes to stagnation in the world of society of late. Milliners' openings, which in former days were a kind of life-naving station during the latter weeks of the Lente season, have ceased to afford the interest and excitement that they once did. So many society men now send their orders direct to Paris that they have no interest in the display of spring fashions at home. Others, again, like to take "a run over," as it is called, at this season, enjoy a few weeks in the paradise of shoppers, get a rest from home worries and refractory servants, and return with well-filled cases, armed and equipped for Newport, Saratoga, or Bar Harbor. This is by far the pleasantest thing to do at this depressing season. when the weather is an excuse for anything.

Departures this spring are to be earlier than usual, and there is scarcely a berth to be had in the favorite transatiantic steamers for April and May. This is partly to secure at least a portion of the usual London gayeties, which may be interrupted at any moment by bad news from Berlin, and partly to give time during the early summer for a kur at Carlebad or Vichy, which is become almost indispensable to those whose stomache and livers are rebelling against a monotonous dist of terrapin, Burgundy, and are Mrs. and the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbill. Mrs. and Miss Grant, and Mrs. Brookheist Out-

ting with her two sons.

Meanwhile, the seekers after health and warmth in Florida and other places along the coast are enjoying the climate and the gastronomic luxuries that the tropical sun and gentle breezes are risening for them : but from a social point of view they might as well have stayed at home. St. Augustine is crowded with strangers, but they are almost all from Western cities, the number of New Yorkers being comparatively small, and so great a disappointment has this been to several metropolitan belles that they would be only too glad to return at a moment's notice. But mothers and chaperones who had an object in view in seeking a milder climate are not disposed to humor their young charges in every caprice.

At Fortress Monroe the Hygela Hotel is full to overflowing with army and navy men, both married and unmarried, and there is no lack junketing and merrymaking. Mrs. Bernard Baldwin, formerly Miss Dillon of this city. is a conspicuous leader at all the dances and picnics, but there are very few others who can properly be called society people.

Baraum's heterogeneous collection of educated quadrupeds and athletic bipeds has had its annual success at the Madison Square Garden during the last two weeks. The scale have displayed their capacity for acquiring useful knowledge by ringing bells, playing organs. and flopping about in every conceivable attitude and position; the learned pige have asserted their claim to compete for mathematical honors with undergraduates of any college in the land, while penderous elephants nightly dance and firt, and by their grace and agility out belies and dudes to the blush. Theatre clubs have visited the circus in numbers of late. On Tuesday evening the club organized by Miss Charlotte Pell and Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander occupied fourteen seats, and afterward supped with Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Clarkson at the Hanover. On Thursday even-ing Miss Maud Robbins's slub, which is largely composed of débutantes and their cavalle were at the Garden, and enjoyed a supper at Delmonico's after the performance.

Cards are out for several weddings, not all of them to take place in New York. The friends of Mr. Herbert Wadsworth of Genesse have reselved invitations to be present at his marriage to Miss Martha Eibert Blow, which is to take place at Christ Church, St. Louis, at 12 o'clock on Monday, April 2. Boston and New York girls do not look faverably upon the disposition shown by the men of their own particular set to seek their brides in distant cities, or among young ladies in quite a different set at home. They declare that it is the riches, and not the superior attractions of Western belies, that cap-ture the hearts of the treacherous Bostonians and New Yorkers, and that these same young men are as completely demented on the subject of money as American girls are bereft of reasen where English titles are concerned.

Cards have also been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hartshorne for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Florence Hartshorne, to Mr. Henry Brevoort Kane, a son of the late Pierre Kane, who married Miss Edith Brevoort. The ceromony will take place at St. Thomas Church on Tuesday, April 10, at half-past 2. Several other weddings, among them that of Mr. Morgan and Miss Moran, will follow in so largely advertised that further mention

unnecessary. The marriage of Mrs. Frederick Marquand ormerly Miss Alies Ogston, to Dr. Harris the rumor of which reached here from Flerida a few days since, has come in the nature of & surprise to all Mrs. Marquand's friends both here and in Newport. Mr. Marquand, who was a large landowner in Lawrence, L. L. died there about two years since, and his memor is still tenderly cherished by many relatives and friends in that neighborhood. The manriage of his widow, who is a very beautiful and charming woman, within so short a time office his death, is only another instance of the insta-

bility of all earthly things.
Subscriptions to the Booksway Steeplechase Association have been solicited by printed notices sent to former members of the club and others, which announce a spring and autumn meeting at Cedarhurst, and also a pony meeting for flat and hurdle races on July & The dues, which were formerly \$10 for each member, have been raised to \$15, which is reasonable enough, in view of the privileges of the club house and grand stand on race days and the free lunch provided for members by the Steeplechase Association. An erroneous impression seems to have gained ground among non-sporting men that the Rockaway Steenle Club are one and the same thing, whereas they are quite distinct organizations.

By the way, the friends of all the parties to the recent unseemly squabble in the Hunt Club are congratulating themselves over the pros-pect of its speedy and honorable settlement. The offensive words in the letters written on both sides have been withdrawn, and the mat-ter in dispute has been submitted, as it should have been at first, to arbitration. The whole affair is only another of the frequent instances where negligence in reducing bargains to writing has led to a misunderstanding, and a too great readiness to take offence has caused a quarrel for which there were no real grounds. Of Americans abroad very little has been heard this winter. The gayety of Nice and Cannes, which has fallen far short of what is was in former years, has largely emanated from English residents, and the only Americans who have taken any conspicuous part have been Mrs. Morton and the Bareness von Hoffman.

At Pau the American colony has been smaller than usual, and has consisted mainly of hunt-ing people. Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Sands and Sir Boderick Cameron and his daughters have been spending the winter there. The new kennels and stables which have been presented to the Pau Hunt in memory of Mr. Alfred Tor-rance, who that a frightful death at the races in Paris last year, are looked upon as rather a new departure in obituary testimonials.

The retirement of Mr. Edward Bouth, a ousin of the late Henry de B. Bouth of this city, from the honorable position that he has held for so many years as mathematical "coaca" to the University of Cambridge, is mentioned with regret in the leading literary journals of England. Mr. Routh's professional career has been singularly successful, more than thirty senior wranglers having been his pupils, among whom was Mr. George L. Rives, now Assistant Secretary of State. Almost all the Americans who have taken a degree at Cambridge have passed through his hands, and relatives and friends who visited them there still retain pleasant memories of his couries and hospitality.